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SIXTEEN PAGES

Warning!

There is a man going about the State under various aliases, pretending to be the traveling agent of the Journal. He is a fraud. The last heard of him he had gone to Richmond from Millville, Ind.

Mr. W. S. King is the only authorized agent for this paper, and he is always provided with letters fully identifying himself as our representative. Pay no money to any stranger who cannot satisfy you that he is what he claims to be.

If there is rioting and bloodshed in Honolulu the responsibility will be on Governor Cleveland and his Secretary of State.

The Cleveland administration began by hauling down the American flag in Hawaii, and it bids fair to end by re-establishing a corrupt monarchy.

Just now no energy which can be used to relieve the want and suffering in Indianapolis should be wasted in tracing the cause. Relief is the urgent duty of the hour.

The revolution which overthrew the monarchy in Hawaii was bloodless. The one which Secretary Gresham invites to restore the monarchy and an unworthy Queen will not be accomplished without bloodshed.

The price of silver fell off a little directly after the repeal of the Sherman law, but during the past week the price has advanced three cents an ounce. Evidently, silver is wanted in large quantities somewhere.

The latest calculation is that the 21,500,000 admission fees taken at the world's fair represented over 4,000,000 different individuals. If many more had gone from this State a dollar would have come to be quite a curiosity.

It is hoped by all patriotic Americans that President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham will not unite with Great Britain, Germany, Spain and Italy to restore monarchy to Brazil; but it will not do to assume that they will not.

Here and there a college is attempting to discipline sophomores for their cruelty to freshmen. In most college cities or towns there is a police court. If such offenders are taken before them and sent to jail for a hundred days, the senseless custom of hazing would be broken up.

When a declaration by Congress that there shall be no tariff legislation for two years would start up industries which would give employment to half the idle men and women of the country, the refusal of the leaders not to do so seems little less than downright cruelty.

A number of Harvard graduates have written letters to Boston papers criticizing its president for making a political speech. The point is well taken; such weak political effusions as those of the president of Harvard are not creditable to the institution which graduated such vigorous men as Charles Sumner.

At the present time there are many people traveling the roads who are not professional tramps, but are men who would gladly earn their bread if opportunity is given. Such men will gladly work to pay for food and shelter, but the professional tramp will do neither. Herein is the difference between the two classes, and that difference will enable people to assist the really deserving and turn away the professional tramp.

The woman suffragists of New York got out a "confidential circular," in which they urged voters to cast their ballots for Judge Maynard. Maynard, at some time or other, had expressed himself as being in favor of equal suffrage, and "we must stand by our friends," say these would-be political "mothers and wives of the land." After considering the returns it has perhaps dawned upon these ambitious ladies that their support of a man whom the voters, by a hundred thousand majority, held to be too corrupt to have office, has hardly increased the popularity of their cherished cause. Women who use no better judgment than this do not offer a convincing proof that they are needed to "purify politics."

An "inventor," and presumably the inventor of the contrivance she tells about, writes to the Woman's Journal complaining that railroad companies, with a single exception, refuse to adopt the patent "car step and barrier," a woman's invention. This is an adjustable low step for passenger cars, is also called a life saver, and is intended for the benefit and convenience of women travelers. Its adoption would greatly increase travel, the Woman's Journal correspondent thinks, and its absence from the cars is a cruel and unnecessary deprivation, yet railroad companies reject it because it was invented by a woman. This is truly

feminine logic. If it be true that travel would be greatly increased if a low step were attached to passenger cars, and "inventor" can prove it, she will see all the agents of railroad companies tumbling over each other in their eagerness to secure the profitable attachment, regardless of the sex of its inventor. But she will have some trouble in convincing hard-hearted and businesslike railroad managers that a woman who wanted to go anywhere ever stayed at home because it was a long step from the ground to the car that would carry her. This notion that the work of women is discriminated against merely because it is such, and regardless of its value and importance, is so childish that it creates a doubt as to whether one cherishing it can invent anything of consequence. It is this sort of unreasonable complaint and argument that does so much to retard the industrial development of women. It does not commend their cause to the skeptical.

A DISGRACEFUL LETTER.

Secretary Gresham's letter to the President in relation to Hawaii is a studied effort to put the Harrison administration in the wrong, and bears internal evidence of being a thoroughly disingenuous and one-sided statement. The Secretary could not put the administration in the wrong without putting his own government in the wrong, but this he does not hesitate to do, passing indiscriminate censure on our minister to Hawaii, on the American residents of the islands and on the captain and men of the United States cruiser Boston. The statement is based on the ex parte report of Special Commissioner Blount, who evidently knew what kind of a report was wanted, and did his work zealously. On the strength of his report the Secretary of State issues a broadside of slander against men who have been trying to uphold the honor and interests of the United States, and virtually charges them with having been engaged in a conspiracy to foment themselves into power on the ruins of the Hawaiian government.

The gist of the Secretary's letter is that there was no popular uprising against the Queen, that the revolution was worked up by a few conspirators, that the provisional government owed its establishment to fear of the military power of the United States, and that Queen Liliuokalani would never have been deposed had it not been for the landing of United States marines from the United States steamer Boston. All these assumptions rest on the unsupported statement of Commissioner Blount, and none of them is sustained by contemporary evidence. The Secretary says, "A majority of the committee of public safety, including five Americans, were aliens." The evident purpose of this statement is to discredit them. As a matter of fact, fully three-fourths of the business interests of the islands are in the hands of American residents, and they have a perfect right to have a voice in the control of affairs. Again, the Secretary says of the mass meeting which condemned the Queen and approved the acts of the committee of public safety, that it was "composed largely of aliens." Here is what the Hawaiian Gazette of Jan. 18 said of the meeting:

The leading citizens of every political complexion hurried together, their numbers every instant being augmented by fresh accessions, and held hurried consultations as to the course to be pursued. There was but one mind among all those gathered together, traders, mechanics, lawyers, workmen were of one opinion. Unanimity of sentiment reigned such as has not been witnessed here for years, and it was agreed, without a dissenting voice, that it was the duty of every citizen, without distinction of race, to support the law and liberties of the people and to resist the revolutionary encroachments of the Queen.

This is the testimony of a Honolulu paper in regard to the meeting which Secretary Gresham slurs by saying it was "composed mostly of aliens." He also argues at considerable length to prove that the abdication of the Queen and establishment of the provisional government was due to the landing of marines from the United States steamer Boston. According to the Hawaiian Gazette the Queen had abdicated and the revolution was an accomplished fact before the marines landed. In its contemporaneous account it says the Queen abandoned her attempted coup d'etat and made her speech of abdication at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Jan. 15, while the troops from the Boston landed about 5 o'clock. The troops were armed, but the Gazette does not intimate that they made any threatening demonstration. Mr. W. C. Wilder, one of the Hawaiian commissioners to the United States, said, in an interview printed in the Journal of Jan. 29: "We were glad to have the United States steamship Boston in Honolulu harbor. She was the only man-of-war in port, and while she did nothing beyond landing armed soldiers who patrolled the streets, yet the moral effect was good, and probably quelled any disposition to fighting on the part of the natives, had there been any." There is no evidence outside of Secretary Gresham's statement, based on Commissioner Blount's report, that the troops from the Boston did anything beyond protecting American interests and preserving the peace.

Queen Liliuokalani was deposed because she was herself trying to accomplish a revolution by forcing upon the people a Constitution granting her absolute authority and disfranchising all white voters. It was part of her plan, first, to disfranchise, and ultimately expel from the islands all foreigners. She had surrounded herself with a corrupt clique who were perfectly subservient to her wishes and utterly without conscience. She herself is but little more than half civilized, and is a woman of brutish instincts. One of her last acts was to sign a bill granting a concession for establishment of a lottery in the kingdom, which would have added greatly to the demoralization of her people. It was this and her attempted coup d'etat which led the decent people of the islands to unite for the overthrow of the monarchy. The Hon. Joseph Marsden, one of the commissioners to this country, said: "All the foreign elements in the island and the better class of the natives are in hearty accord with the provisional government." The support of the Queen lies among the worst class of natives.

Secretary Gresham closes his arraignment of the administration, our minister to Hawaii, the American residents of the islands and the captain and men of the Boston by asking, "Should not the great wrong done to a feeble but independent state by an abuse of the authority of the United States be undone by restoring the legitimate government?" He adds: "Anything short of that will not, I respectfully submit, satisfy the demands of justice." Thus he makes the humiliating and disgraceful spectacle of an American Secretary of State recommending that the government of the United States shall lend itself to the destruction of a government formed by the best elements in Hawaii and the restoration of a monarchy with a tyrannical and half-civilized woman for Queen. This is the most disgraceful recommendation ever made by an American Secretary of State. It is a cowardly abandonment of American ideas and American interests and a base betrayal of American citizens.

HIGHWAYMEN OF THE RAILROAD.

The recent epidemic of train robbery has led one of the Pinkertons to write an article on the "Highwaymen of the Railroad," which appears in the North American Review. Train robbery began soon after the war, and the first important crime of that kind was perpetrated by the Reno brothers, of Seymour, Ind., who became terrors to the community in which they lived. They could not be reached because, to a certain extent, local authorities were either afraid of them or in sympathy with them. In 1867 John Reno robbed the county safe in Savannah, Mo., and was tracked back to Seymour, where he was seized, and, in defiance of the sovereignty of Indiana, carried back without extradition papers. This was necessary, says Mr. Pinkerton, because there was no chance of extradition. He was tried and sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. A few months later the other brothers of that name and Charles Anderson held up a train near Marshfield, in this State, throwing the messenger off the train when moving at full speed and getting \$80,000. Two were immediately arrested in this city, and two were extradited from Canada. One night the four were hanged by a mob in the corridor of the jail in New Albany. Subsequently, nine of their abettors living in the vicinity of Seymour were hanged by a vigilance committee. There has not been a case of train robbery in southern Indiana since the execution of the Renos, whereas, previous to that event, one occurred every sixty days.

Mr. Pinkerton proceeds to minutely describe all of the subsequent attempts to rob trains until the present year, which have not been so numerous as one might imagine, probably because the express companies put the best detectives upon the robberies, and sooner or later all of the leading outlaws have either been arrested and sent to the penitentiary for long periods or have died violent deaths, being killed while resisting arrest. The greater part of them have "died with their boots on." The success in hunting down such outlaws in the past shows that the chances of escape are not one in a hundred, while the stealings, as a rule, are small.

The business depression is, in the judgment of Mr. Pinkerton, one of the reasons for the recent epidemic of train-robbing. Still, the commission of the crime he believes to be largely due to the reading of trashy novels. The minds of country lads are inflamed by this sort of literature and they become the dupes of designing men. The majority of these robbers are recruited in small country towns. He relates an instance in which one of the three robbers was a boy who had never seen a train until that which he assisted to hold up.

The most important step to be taken to break up the evil, Mr. Pinkerton thinks, for Congress to make it a crime against the United States to hold up trains. Not only does a State line act as a barrier for the protection of escaping robbers where pursued by State or local officers, but there are sections of the country in which the local officers dare not take a part in hunting down and arresting such notorious criminals as train-robbers. Those who recall the career of the James brothers and their confederates, who for years terrorized several counties in Missouri, and the Reno brothers in Jackson county, in this State, cannot doubt that officers who undertook to arrest such desperadoes would forfeit their lives by so doing.

VOCAL MUSIC AND SOCIAL ETHICS.

Various problems of art, social ethics and individual morality are involved in the case reported in the Journal yesterday, where a citizen of Haughville wanted his neighbor's daughters arrested for singing songs that offended his ear. These young women, it appears, are of a musical turn and sing a great deal. Their songs are all of that sprightly kind which a large number of persons find entertaining, not only on account of their tunes, but of their words. The fact that another very large class of people who consider themselves musical knows these songs only to condemn them raises the question whether or not there should be a musical censor in each community, whose duty it should be to decide what songs the neighbors' girls may be permitted to warble and what should be silenced in the interests of public peace. But this at once raises the query as to who shall fix the standard. Disciples of the Wagner cult might insist that only airs from their great master's operas are worthy of being recognized; but as it is not every neighbor's girl who is equal to the part of "Elsa," or "Isolde," or "Brunhilde," this ruling would at once arouse opposition. Admirers of other composers might put in their claims, but how shall the censor decide between Rossini and Verdi and Gilbert and Sullivan? Or will popular opinion permit him to bar out DeKoven? And by what right shall he decide that the "Last Rose of Summer," made classic by Patti, is permissible, while "McGinty," "Annie Rooney," "Boom-de-ay" and "After the Ball" are not? Or shall there only be gospel songs? It may be urged by devotees of the classic in musical composition that art has fixed the standard, but shall the voice of the people not be heard, and is there not some reason for belief that the great majority would choose the variety of music sung by the merry girls of Haughville rather than French or Italian operatic airs? As the populace is not governed by senatorial courtesy, which permits the minority to filibuster, there is

cause to fear that the Haughville man would find no relief if the matter of suppressing the topical song were put to public vote. But, however this may be, another point at once presents itself. It is nowhere shown that the agony caused to the Haughville man by the songs of his neighbor's girls grows out of the fact that he is highly cultivated in a musical way. It may be that his comprehension of the art of the heavenly maid is of so rudimentary or Midway Plaisance a sort that it has not yet reached even the "Papa-Wont-Buy-Me-a-Bowwow" level. If the latter be the case, shall he be allowed to check the progress of a fine art by causing the arrest of pupils in its primary department? With such liberty granted to any unmusical or highly-developed musical person, what would become of the theory that one of the civilizing agencies of the world is education in music? How can vocal art advance if those who practice it are in danger of being hauled to the police station on complaint of any individual who doesn't like their style? It is true that the Indianapolis police could be trusted not to arrest any tuneless member of the local four hundred, but with the awful possibility that a chief may sometime be chosen who is not in "society" even the four hundred will not be safe.

It is only just that some sympathy should be extended to the Haughville man and his suffering kind. They deserve sympathy, for they suffer deeply, no doubt, since few will deny that the songs he complains of have in them great possibilities of woe and are capable of driving men to crime. But at the present stage of musical development they must suffer and be strong, contenting themselves as best they can in the inspiring thought that it is for "art's sake."

TREE PLANTING.

At the recent meeting of the Indiana Horticultural Society in the city a paper was read on "Tree Planting," in which the writer stated that forests of Indiana were fast disappearing and urged that the people be induced to adopt systematic tree planting. The subject is worthy of attention for economic, hygienic and esthetic reasons. It is true that the forests of Indiana are fast disappearing. Every year sees a steady contraction of their extent, and at the present rate of destruction it will not be many years till the primitive forests will have entirely disappeared. All the countries of Europe have forestry laws under which efforts are made to preserve and restore the forests. Here nothing of the kind is done. In this, as in many other respects, we are wasteful, improvident and short-sighted. When our forests are gone many serious disadvantages will ensue which it will take a long time to remove. Ever since the State was settled people have been destroying trees with little or no thought of replacing them. It is time for the latter work to begin. There is a reasonable amount of tree planting in the cities and towns, though very little care is taken to protect or preserve them after they are planted, but in the country there is none. There are thousands of miles of country roads in the State without a tree on either side to give its grateful shade to the traveler.

Indiana should have an Arbor Day, and it should be observed. No man should go through life without planting at least one tree, and the more the better. It is worth every man's while to have that much of a tie with mother earth, that much partnership with nature.

It is probable that the street improvements have attracted to the city a considerable number of men whose ability to labor ends with such useful but limited work. If that is the case, those who have not brought families with them will return to their former homes. Under the present conditions it is of the first importance that when any relief is given or when work shall be resumed on the streets, only those who have a residence in the city should be employed. This may seem selfish at first sight, but it is a forethought which is dictated by the most charitable motives. The unemployed in smaller places can better be given the means of subsistence where they live than to go to cities already overcrowded. Farmers can find profitable employment for a few men in making permanent improvements at a time when wages are not an object. Large cities are the last places to which the unemployed should go in such seasons as this for employment. In this city, which is in as favorable condition as any of its size, there are several thousand men out of employment, and some of them are in need of bread for their families.

The Flower Mission Fair.

The Flower Mission is offering an admirable programme for its annual entertainment this week. In addition to the usual attractions the ladies in charge have arranged for several dramatic and social features, and also for a series of high-class concerts which will be one of the musical treats of the season. In securing the Nordica company they have shown much enterprise, but have also assumed a financial responsibility which the public should promptly lift from their shoulders. To many persons, even among those benevolently disposed, a fair for the sale of things useful or ornamental has no attractions, but they can attend the concerts, sure of entertainment, and with the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed to a good cause at the same time. The day has long since gone by when the utility of the Flower Mission could be doubted. It is a very practical and important charity, as all who have any knowledge of its workings can testify. It is not one of those organizations whose cumbrous machinery involves the expenditure of five dollars in placing one where the donor meant it to go, but every cent is spent directly for the benefit of the sick and unfortunate. The needs of the society will never be greater than this winter, and it is now with an empty treasury, owing to the loss of its reserve fund through the Haughbank failure. The members have labored hard to make their fair a success, and they deserve great credit for their efforts and warm support from the community. The old objection brought up by masculine critics against all fairs has been made in relation to this, namely, that if the original outlay and voluntary contributions of those interested were put into the treasury at once, labor would be saved and an equal profit realized, but this is not true, as every one who has been engaged in charity work can testify. What happens is that the getting up of a fair who can give no money. Others can be induced to take an interest in benevolent enterprises only by opportunity to participate in a gay and so-

cial entertainment. And, above all, human nature is so constituted that the average man and woman like to get something for their money, even when they are giving it for charity's sake. They will be getting a good deal for their dollars in this case, and cannot invest them more usefully.

Henry Barton's house is situated on both sides of the line between Mahoning and Columbiana counties, Ohio. Heretofore he has been permitted to vote in the former county, but this year he was challenged because he lived in two counties. A committee was sent to Barton's house to see in which county he slept. It was found the head of his bed was in Columbiana county, whereas he was denied the privilege of voting in Mahoning, the assumption being that the head does the voting, which does not hold good every year.

Strange as it may seem, George Gould, son of the late Jay Gould, favors an income tax, on the ground that it is about the only way the proper amount of taxes can be got out of the rich. Making this statement, however, he has the Vanderbilt in view, as he says that he pays as much personal property tax as the two heads of that family.

If Indianapolis had a local orchestra equal to the proper rendition of high-class music there would be no difficulty in making the May music festival a permanent feature. This would draw many people here every year and give the city the most desirable kind of advertising. What public-spirited citizens will move in the matter?

RUBBIES IN THE AIR.

She Remembered Well.
Ho—Do you remember the evening we became engaged?

She—Of course I do. That was the first time I ever wore a four-in-hand tie.

Her Suspicion.

First Feminine Visitor—Why, Lou, just come here. Here is a chrysanthemum with a distinct camphor odor.

Second Feminine Visitor—So it has. I wonder if it hasn't been kept packed ever since the show of last winter?

He Told the Truth.

"Billigets has sold his horse for \$250."

"Is that so? Why, he told me that he loved that animal as much as he did any member of his own family, and here he has let him go for that small amount."

"Still, that doesn't disprove what he said. I believe Billigets would be willing to part with any member of his family for even a less amount than that."

Good Advice.

"She has discarded me," wailed the young man. "I have half a notion to shoot myself."

"When you entertain such an idea as that," replied the sage, "you are underestimating your affection."

"Don't you mean overestimating?"

"Well, you may be overestimating its intensity, but not its quantity. Just you wait awhile and you will find you have loved enough left for half a dozen girls."

THE HAWAIIAN HUMILIATION.

If Queen Liliuokalani is to be adjusted to her throne again, as the majority of her subjects—being of her own race—undoubtedly wish her to be, at least she should be compelled to be decent.—Chicago Record (Ind.)

There is a strong ground for believing that the restoration of the monarchy will prove the death blow to American interests in the islands, and that perhaps the destruction of those interests may be accompanied by acts of violence, for which the Americans will hold Cleveland responsible.—San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.)

The President of the United States, who shows such disregard of American sentiment, such truckling to the riff-raff of the "yellow" race, and who has just displayed, in his attitude toward the Hawaiian Islands, all the traits of a despot, as long as history continues to record John A. King's famous order: "If anyone hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."—Cincinnati Tribune (Rep.)

This report is a humiliation to the American people and a rebuke to those aspiring residents of Hawaii who have done more for the advancement of the Hawaiian Islands than all the kings and queens that ever ruled there. If the President act on the recommendation of the Hawaiian Islands, and cruel war on the islands, and the Democratic administration will be responsible.—Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

If the greatest of republics finds itself in a position from which it cannot extricate itself honorably without using its power to restore a puny barnacle of royalty to a gimcrack throne, how infamous was the conduct of the Republic's representatives who abused their prerogatives to put it in such a position, by entering into a plot with rapacious aliens to overthrow a weak people of their institutions and their fatherland!—Louisville Courier - Journal (Dem.)

The people will experience genuine surprise when they see that Secretary Gresham, in his communication to the President, recommends that the power of the United States be used to restore what he calls the "legitimate government" of Hawaii—that is, the rule of Queen Liliuokalani. With the queen of veracity involved in this controversy we are not now concerned. What is certain is that there is no business in the United States would appear to greater disadvantage than in using its bayonets to prop up a broken-down throne, especially a throne of such a Queen as Liliuokalani.—New York Tribune (Rep.)

Suffice it to say that it shows beyond all doubt that the late United States minister to Hawaii was a party to a conspiracy for the seizure of the Hawaiian Islands by the direct aid of the armed force of the United States; that the conspiracy could not have succeeded without such aid; that the State Department and the President of the late administration were betrayed into misstatements of all essential facts in presenting to the Senate the annexation treaty withdrawn by Mr. Cleveland before action had been taken on it, and finally, that the recognition and re-establishment of the constitutional government of Hawaii under its lawful ruler, the Queen, is but repairing the outrage committed in the name and by the power of the United States government.—New York Times (Dem.)

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Joaquin Miller has been writing what is described as "a poetical romance," and it is to be called "The Building of the City Beautiful."

"The Life of Dean Stanley," which has been in process of compilation for twelve years, is to be published in the course of the winter.

Mr. Howells is to publish his literary reminiscences in a series of articles entitled "Men and Letters." The papers are to appear in Harper's.

M. Zola, it is said, has been offered, and has refused, the sum of £20,000 for the copyright of his three forthcoming books on Lourdes, Paris and Rome.

Mr. Frank Stockton's new serial story consists of a series of letters describing the foreign travels of the novel-reading servant, "Pomona," of "Rudder Grange."

Mr. Gilder has recently declared that he goes far from the Century turning a cold shoulder to new writers, he thinks it has erred in "trying to fan feeble flames of talent."

An interesting feature of Scribner's Magazine during the coming year will be a novel by George Meredith, which will bear the title of "An Amazing Marriage," and is declared to be a brilliant piece of work.

Dr. Holmes is said to be still at work on his autobiography, and it is to be hoped the instead of leaving it to be published posthumously he will issue it while he is still alive to hear the praises which it is sure to win.

The bound volume of Harper's Young People for 1893 will be ready about Nov. 25. It will contain 904 pages of entertaining stories, anecdotes, practical articles and illustrations. It is a standard holiday gift to American boys and girls, and is always popular because always new.

Miss Jean Ingelow, the well-known writer, makes a point of giving dinners three times a week to twelve poor persons freshly discharged from the hospitals of London.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, says Abraham Lincoln once said to him: "I have simply tried to do my duty every day, hoping that when to-morrow came I should be equal to it."

Mrs. Anna E. Nash is editor and proprietor of the Gurdun (Ark.) Cannon Ball, and this is the refreshingly frank motto which stands at the head of her paper: "No, for love, no fame, no favor, but for cash."

Mrs. E. M. Denney, of Ashland, Ore., who labored so zealously for the Jewish relief fund, received from Jerusalem the other day a living rose tree, which was sent her miles safely packed in a condensed milk can.

At Portland, Ore., a number of Second Adventists have prepared white shrouds and slippers for the coming end of the world. A special train has been engaged to take them to Mount Labor, from where they are to ascend.

One of the most interesting figures at the funeral of Marshal MacMahon was that of his aged brother in arms, Marshal Canrobert. Now that MacMahon is gone, Canrobert is the last marshal of France, and the famous title dies with him.

The editor of the Emma (Tex.) News explains to his subscribers that he didn't get out a paper last week because on his return from quarterly conference he had caught a bad cold and had to dig his potatoes and get things in shipshape for the winter.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, is to conduct a series of revival meetings in Washington this winter, at the invitation of several ministers of that city, if sufficient funds can be raised to defray the expenses. A theater or large hall will have to be rented for four weeks or more.

Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, will have no prize fights in his bailiwick. He says: "You can just say that the Corbett-Mitchell fight won't take place in Arkansas—Hot Springs or anywhere else in the State. I will prevent it if it takes the entire State militia to put it down."

The "old clock" which Longfellow made famous came into the possession of Ernest Longfellow, the poet's son, some time ago, and now fills a nook in the stairway of his cottage at Magnolia. The historic timepiece was the property of Thomas C. Appleton, and at his death his heirs gave it to Mr. Longfellow as a relic of the poet.

At length the Dead Sea is to be navigated, and two sailing boats, one rather large and heavy, for cargo, and the other smaller and neater, for passengers, have just been conveyed from Jaffa to Jerusalem by rail, and thence to the Dead Sea by road. The boats belong to the Sultan, as does also the Dead Sea, which forms part of the crown property, and it is the Sultan's intention to turn to good account the salt, bitumen and sulphur that abound in its waters and on its shores.

"As this world goes it is something to be able to say, 'I have been happy for two hours,'" wrote Mr. Lowell, one autumn day, long ago, in a letter to Professor Norton. (This from the new "Letters of James Russell Lowell.") "I wanted to tell you, too, what glorious fall weather we are having, clear and champagne, the northwest wind arising fresh and cool to steel blue. How I do love the earth! I feel it thrill under my feet. I feel somehow as if it were conscious of my presence, and that I have passed into my dancing blood from it, and I get rid of that dreadful dry feeling."

What might have been? Laurence Blackburn, Lord Archbishop of York and Primate of England, is on record as having interrupted his sermon, on the occasion of his holding a confirmation at St. Mary's, Nottingham, to order the church wardens to bring up fresh pipes and a supply of tobacco to the altar, and to permit him to smoke throughout his entire sermon, occasionally refreshing himself with a glass of port, while Bishop Doane, of Boston, is described as being so avaricious that he was wont to make a practice of coming to church without a cigar, and then, after passing into his dancing blood from it, and I get rid of that dreadful dry feeling."

Everything we take high place. The mart, the field, the forum, the court, the pulpit, the stage, the arena, the short, high cockalorum. We may not have the whole creation, but we will have people on railroad trains. Than any other nation.—New York Press.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES.

The Anarchist is only a crank with a turn for the worse.—Philadelphia Times.

Black chrysanthemums are all the wear with Democrats.—Boston Transcript.

A question agitating England is shall women smoke? They may if they chew, too.—Philadelphia Times.

A boy when asked what the text was, answered, "Many are cold, but few are frozen."—Newburyport News.

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